बात कही इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि गोबर गैस प्लान्ट एक पंथ तीन काज हैं, जो आपने भी अभी स्वीकार किया है । इसमें एक तो गोबर जो बेकार जल कर राख हो जाती है या इसमें यूज हो जाती है तो वह जलावन का काम भी देता है और बचा हुआ पदार्थ रेडी मैड खाद का काम देता है । आपके जितने भी कैमिकल . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप समझाइये नहीं, सवाल करिये ।

श्री जगदंबी प्रसाद यादव : रिसोंसेंज बता देता हूँ ।

गोबर गैस प्लान्ट इतने रिसोसेंज दे सकता है कि इससे हजारों करोड़ों रुपये की आपकी जो कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर है, उसकी बचत की जा सकती है इसलिये उसको भी हिसाब करके देख लें और मैं चाहता हूं कि आपके हिसाब से पौने छः लाख गांव क्या 5.5 लाख में भी एक गोबर गैस प्लान्ट नहीं दे सकेंगे । इसलिये आपका 15 लाख भी जो है वह कम है अगर आप ग्रामीणों के बारे में कोई योजना साथ ले सकते हैं । इसलिये मेरा एक निवेदन यह भी होगा, इस प्रश्न के साथ कि आप 5 लाख से 30 लाख पर जाइये लेकिन 15 लाख से 5 लाख पर न आइये और रिसोसेंज (**व्यवधान**)

श्री बसंत साठे : मैं सदस्य को बहुत धन्यबाद देता हूं, उन्होंने सवाल भी पूछा और उसका जवाब भी दे दिया है । वे संतुष्ट होंगे, ऐसी आशा है ।

Import of technology by IDPL

•387. SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Questions 171 and 963 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th November and 25th November, 1985 and state:

(a) names of the drugs for which technologies were found obsolete by IDPL;

(b) whether it is a fact that the payment is made in respect of imported technologies after satisfaction of the process, yield, economics, production on commercial scale;

(c) if so, what are the basis of arriving at the conclusion of obsolete technology later on;

(d) names of drugs for which payments for technical know how were made; and

(e) who gave the certificate of satis faction and whether any action was taken, On this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDERA SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of Hie House.

Statement

(a) According to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) there is need for technology upgradatic$_n$ in res pect to many products such as Penicil lin, Streptomycin, Erthromycin and Griseofulvin.

(b) Know-how fees 'for imported tech nology was required to be paid m instal ments. The last instalment was required to be made after satisfactory performance of trial within the time stipulated in the agreement.

(c) Does not arise,

(d) These details have been furnished in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 171 answered on 18th November, 1985 referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

The Certification of satisfactory conclusion of trial runs was done on the bassis of plant level committees, comprising the General Manager, Worksi Manager, Chief Technologist and Chief of R&D.

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: Madam in regard to the question, X would first, like to point cut one or two relevant portions from the statement and then to proceed to my main question. In the statement, in (b), it has been said 'know-how fees for imported technology

was required to be paid in instalments. The last instalment was required to be mada after satisfactory performance of trials within the time stipulated in the agreement. 'Then, in (e), it is started 'The Certification of satisfactory conclusion of (tial runs was done on the basis of plant: level committee comprising the General Manager, Works Manager, Chief Technologist and Chief of R&D'. Against this background, is it not an established fact that a fantastic sum of 1,22,000 dollars was paid as technology fees to a foreign company to purchase technology for the production of Doxycline Hyclate by I Dpi.? This is mentioned by you in reply to Unstarred Question No. 171, dated 18th November, 198S. If this was the condition laid down as you said in your NL.Ucment and you were satisfied, how is it that as against a' licensed capacity, of 5 tonnes to be produced by IDPL, only 14 kg. of this Doxycline Hyclate was produced? How did this happen? Now, if. payment was to be made in instalments, bow, in this case, payment was made of this huge amount 1,22,000 dollars? In addition to this, the plant again spent Rs. 71.89 lakhs on plant and machinery.

Madam, the other question is ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a second supplementary. Already the question is so long.

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: I do not know why indigenous technology was net obtained and who misled them.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: As I have said in my reply, the last instalment was paid to the concerned team, after a trial run. The trial runs was satisfactory. That is why we had to pay the last instalment of the amount.

As far as production of doxycycline on commercial scale is concerned, it was not undertaken for want of market demand.

SHRIMATI MAIMOONA SULTAN: There is enormous demand for this medicine in the market. My second question is this. The licensed capacity for the production of doxycycline was five tonnes. As against this, they produced only 14 kgs in all the three years. When there is a good demand of this antibiotic in the market-1 can challenge that there is a huge demand for this- how is it that only 14 kgs were, produced and no action was taken by you against them? What was the necessity of importing this technology when our own industry could produce it without the imported technology?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Madam, it is true that the capacity for which it was installed for producing doxycycline was to the extent of 5 tonnes but in 1980-8! we produced 2.21 tonnes, in 1981-82 we produced 0.61 tonnes and as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, in 1982-83 we produced only 0.140 ton-' nes.

As I said in my earlier reply, the production in 1982-83 was to the extent of 0.140 tonnes because the demand in the market was not there.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Madam Deputy Chairman, IDPL went into the production of erythromycin after purchasing a foreign technology costing Rs. 2,68,460 US dollars. The cost of plant and machinery was Rs. 2.50 crores for this technology. Installed capacity of the plant is 36 tonnes per year. Last three years' production was to the level of 1,100 tonnes.

At present the plant is lying idle.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is idle, the IDPL is lying idle.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: It is anything but ideal. Anyway, Madam, technology purchased was found to be commercially uneconomical and obsolete. *WW* the hon. Minister state, (a) who certified the technology to be commercially feasible; (b) Why was the entire money of Rs. 2,68,460 US dollars paid without taking physical demonstration? And if this is the state of affairs, will the Minister enquire as to who are the persons reponsible for this?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: la my part (e) of the answer I have stated that the certification is done by a plant level committee consisting of the General Manager, the Works Manager, the Chief Technologist and the Chief of Research and Development, As far as Brthromycin is concerned, IDPL had problems with commercial production.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Or Doxycycline.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: The *hon.* Minister is admitting that it is economically not feasible. So the plant is lying idle.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: We agree that we have had problems with) commercial production and the team which I have mentioned is the one which certified and as I said in my earlier answer, it was only on the basis of trial run of the plant project that the last instalment of money after satisfying that, was given.

DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: Why was the money paid? The whole money was paid! And the money was paid in advance!

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: I would Ikie to know whether it is a fact that lOPL has been licensed to produced Streptomycin Sulphate, an antibiotic drug, after obtaining technology from abroad and creating a capacity of 85 tonnes per annum. The other day the hon. Minister has said in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 171 that he has given a capacity of only 27 tonnes to IDPL to produce the antibiotic during 1984-85. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when there is a shortage of this drug in the country and the same is being imported, what are the reasons for non-utilization of capacity and what steps the Government has taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't give him so many drugs, because the Miasiter has to digest them. You cannot mix up the drugs, because it is bad for health

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: I have asked only about one drug-Strqptomy-cin Sulphate.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He started with Doxycycline.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH: Madam, I do not have the figure of the amount of Streptomycin Sulphate being produced by IDPL. I will supply the same to the hon. Member.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; SHRI Vishvajit Prihvijit singh The last drug-

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is a bulky drug.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Madam, yes, it is a bulky drug and it is a bulky question.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us see how effective it is.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will get it from the basic stage.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVUrT SIN GH: It is not basic stage. It is an intermediate stage.

Madam, the hon. Minister in his reply just now, talking about Erthromycin said that commercial production of Erthromycin was found non-viable, it was not found commercially viable. The fact is that it was not found commercially viable because $_0$f very genuine reasons. And the main reason was and is till today this. I still maintain that Erthromycin Plant, for which a huge amount of money has been paid and on which a huge amount of investment has been made can, still become commercially viable if only there was coordination between the various arms of Government. The Finance Mini-sty has chosen to put Tioc, the intermediate involved in the production of Erthromycin, in the Open General Licence list, the result being that a whole lot of companies have mushroomed which are importing Tioc, an intermediate, at a very low rate and are then using it and coming into direct competition $^{w}i^{th}$ IDPL and IDPL is producing Erthromy-cm or is supposed to produce it from

the basic stage and hence cannot compete with this host of units which have been put up. I would like to ask the hon. Minister specially whether in future he is going to make sure that Tioc is removed from the OGL and he is going to approach the Finance Ministry to see that Tioc remains no longer on OGL and also in respect of other technologies, whenever production of a particular drug or capacity for production of a particular drag from the basic stage is installed within the country, he will coordinate with the Finance Ministry to see that n° sucn anomaly creeps in in future.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Member will be happy to note that the concessional import duty on Tioc was withdrawn in August 1984. So this one factor has been taken care of. In addition *to* IDPL, we allowed other indigenous manufacturers like Gujarat Chemists,. Biopharma and Alembic Chemicals; of course, the IDPL was there. And now these companies are trying to produce this drug from the basic stage, as ultimately our interest is involved; interest is in consumer, the people. IK we keep on saying that it is only the IDPL which must produce it from the basic stage, till then the drug will not be available...

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: You are accusing me...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not accusing you. I am saying that because of the incapacity of the IDPL to make it commercially viable to produce this, wo are not starving the country of this important drug.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 388. 1

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Madam, my question is based on commoassnse.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 1 have already called him.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: My question is baaed 0n commonsense, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can use that commonsense for Question No. 388. *(Interruptions)* Commonsense can be utilized. I have already asked him. *(Interruptions)*

Foreign Trade Marks in foreign collaborations

-388. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY l>, pleased to state what are the reasons for putting a condition in all foreign collaborations that no Foreign Trade Marks would be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNAOHALAM): For developing Indian brand names, use of foreign trade marks is discouraged. A_s a general policy, foreign trade marks are not allowed for use on products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to bo exported. A condition to this effect is accordingly incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaboration.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, this question has many ripples. I have just met the Chairman before I came here. He has allowed me to raise a certain matter after the Question Hour. My only request to you, Madam, is that the Minister of Industry must stay back after the Question Hour. Please direct him to do so.

Madam, the reply given by the Minister is stereotype. We have been noticing that numerous brand names are making a spirited come-back to 'be country after decades of rcsistence. While we have no objection to the import of technology where it is required, where we do definitely object is tills import of technology for non-durable consumer goods like Maggie noodles, Old Spice, Chesterfield, Rothman, and now the Gillette Company,

The question was actually asked on tho floor of the House by Shri Suresh **Kalmadi**